

**Four Druggist**  
WILL SEND YOUR "WANT ADS"  
TO THE REPUBLIC AT OFFICE  
RATES.

# THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

**Four Business**  
WILL SEND YOUR "WANT ADS"  
TO THE REPUBLIC AT OFFICE  
RATES.

NINETY-EIGHTH YEAR.

FRIDAY, MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1905.

PRICE 10 CENTS

## SUMMARY OF The St. Louis Republic

### THE WEATHER.

FORECAST.	A.M.
St. Louis and vicinity.	6-8
Partly cloudy and somewhat un-	6-8
settled; moderate temperature;	6-8
light and variable wind.	6-8
For Missouri: Partly cloudy Fri-	6-8
day and Saturday, with showers	6-8
in extreme southern portion.	6-8
Yesterday's Conditions.	6-8
Weather: Cloudy throughout	6-8
Monday and Tuesday. Temper-	6-8
ature: Maximum, 71; minimum,	6-8
53 degrees. Wind: Direction,	6-8
southwest throughout. The	6-8
day maximum velocity, 20 miles	6-8
per hour. Humidity: At 7 a. m.,	6-8
58 per cent; at 7 p. m., 79 per	6-8
cent. Rainfall: At 7 a. m., .01	6-8
inch; at 7 p. m., .01 inch.	6-8
Stage of the river at 7 a. m.,	6-8
10.8 feet.	6-8
Barometer, 30.1; sunset, 6.21; length	6-8
of day, 12.47. Moon rises 12.47 a. m.	6-8
Full moon, September 11. In	6-8
quarter, September 12. New moon,	6-8
September 15. First quarter, Octo-	6-8
ber 2.	6-8

Washington, Sept. 7.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday:  
Indiana—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; light, variable winds.  
Illinois—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday, with showers in extreme south portion; light, variable winds.  
Arkansas—Showers Friday and Saturday; cooler Saturday, fair.  
Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Showers Friday; cooler Saturday, fair.  
Eastern Texas—Fair Friday and Saturday, except showers and cooler in extreme north portion Friday; light to fresh northwest winds.  
Western Texas—Showers in the north portion, fair in south portion Friday, Saturday, fair.  
Nebraska and Kansas—Fair Friday and Saturday.  
Low—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday.

### WANT ADS.

On Pages 12 and 13. Births, Marriage Licenses, Burial Records and New Corporations on Page 12. Death Notices on Page 7. Vessel Movements on Page 2.

### FEATURES OF TODAY'S NEWS.

1. Martial Law at Tokio.
  2. School Teacher Weds Millionaire.
  3. New York Probing Insurance.
  4. Says Woodson Misplaced Funds.
  5. Would Disrobe Before Committee.
  6. Rites in South Korea.
  7. Expert Views Peace and Trade.
  8. Smith Delivery Case Dismissed.
  9. Team Runners Disappear.
  10. Revolver Officials in Custody.
  11. Riot on Convict Farm.
  12. Lanes Power of Speech.
  13. Negro Burned at Stake.
  14. News of the East Side.
  15. Workman Falls 85 Feet.
  16. News of the Railroads.
  17. General King Addresses G. A. R.
  18. Doctor Hunt's Case Dismissed.
  19. Father Green Feels Stricken.
  20. St. Louis County Fair Opens.
  21. Standard Phones for Rural Lines.
  22. Mood of Joy on Son's Return.
  23. Skeets Van He Discharged.
  24. Treaty Taken to Congress.
  25. Believed Boycott is Ended.
- EASTERN WAR.**  
Martial law is proclaimed in Tokio. E. H. Harriman, the American railroad magnate, is attacked by rioters while in company of Marquis Ito, the Mikado's confidential adviser. PAGE 1.
- LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.**  
John Verzellig, 12 years old, was taken to the City Hospital suffering from pain in the stomach from a pin he swallowed a year ago. PAGE 14.  
Mr. Eleanor Kent McMath died after a lingering illness. PAGE 11.  
Charles McKenna was shot by his foreman, Hugh R. Elliott, who pleads self-defense. PAGE 14.  
Another big crowd of buyers arrived for the third meeting of the Interstate Merchants' Association. PAGE 14.  
Fred E. Kelly, a laborer, fell eighty-five feet at World's Fair and escaped with slight injuries. PAGE 5.  
Brooktride Jones considers the relation of diplomacy to commercial prosperity in the far East, and says the outlook is propitious. PAGE 2.  
A woman lost her power of speech and forgot her own name. Her condition is improving at the City Hospital. PAGE 4.  
Trust Officer John B. Quinn has an anecdote of a Notary Public, who he can assure children who seek to be excused from attending school. PAGE 4.  
Mrs. Meta Laforeston deposes she recognized L. J. Howard's picture as that of man she married. PAGE 19.  
There were riotous scenes on balance when straw hats were called in. PAGE 19.  
The St. Louis County Fair opened at Creve Coeur Lake. PAGE 16.  
President Hoge of National Interstate Telephone Association completes arrangement for "standardizing" equipment of rural lines. PAGE 19.  
Republicans are already quarreling over expected Federal patronage. PAGE 19.  
Subcommittee of the Democratic State Committee decided upon the preliminary plan of campaign of 1906. PAGE 19.  
**GENERAL DOMESTIC.**  
Mayor and eight watchmen of Bevier, Mo., arrested on charges of attempting to murder prisoner in their custody. PAGE 1.  
Mr. Joseph, Mo., persons contributed \$1000 to a town booster, who disappeared. PAGE 2.  
Case against Senator Charles H. Smith of St. Louis, on bribery charge in alum deal, is dropped. PAGE 2.  
Officers of insurance companies testify that they buy securities from syndicates and sell them to their companies at good profits. PAGE 1.  
Meeting continues at Baku and other points in Transcaucasia and the situation is believed to be growing worse. PAGE 1.  
Negro is burned at stake by mob of 200 at Howard, Tex. PAGE 4.  
Sult is killed in Buchanan County in which it is alleged Superintendent Woodson of State Insane Asylum No. 2 misapplies funds. PAGE 1.  
Doctor T. K. Hunt is discharged by magistrate before whom he was arraigned on charge of wife abandonment. PAGE 1.  
General King addresses the G. A. R. veterans at Denver. PAGE 7.  
Turn in yellow fever not feared by New Orleans health authorities. PAGE 3.  
Single Statehood Assembly sets November 2 for vote on Constitution. PAGE 2.  
Major Targant and wife enact scene from family quarrel in court. PAGE 4.  
United Synagogue decides on finish fight with International Union. PAGE 2.  
Detroit Tigers defeat Browns in one-sided game; scores 4 to 1. PAGE 8.  
Harrison Wilkes wins 2121st at Hartford. PAGE 8.  
Nine out of every ten men pick Stritt to beat Nelson. PAGE 8.  
Amateur soccer players may play at same park as "truth." PAGE 4.

# MIKADO PROCLAIMS MARTIAL LAW TO QUELL RIOTERS; CAUCASIAN TARTARS CONTINUE MURDERING AND PILLAGING

## LIFE INSURANCE OFFICERS PROFITED BY SELLING BONDS

New York Inquiry Shows the Heads of Societies Are Agents of Speculating Syndicates.

## CONTROL BANKING CONCERNS.

Deposits Draw Two Per Cent and Dividends as High as Twenty Per Cent Are Paid.

## HYDE CALLED AS A WITNESS.

Is Pledged With Ryan to Return \$2,500,000 Paid for Equitable Stock—Former Comptroller Not Located.

New York, Sept. 7.—The affairs of the Equitable Life Insurance Society and the Mutual Life Insurance Company held the attention today of the legislative life insurance investigating committee in session in this city.

Nothing particularly new was developed in regard to the Equitable Society other than the statement drawn from one of the officers that the society does not know the present whereabouts of Thomas D. Jordan, the former comptroller.

It was stated that Mr. Jordan was wanted as a witness to explain the loan of \$600,000 made to the Equitable Society by the Mercantile Trust Company.

It was also stated that James H. Hyde, former vice president of the Equitable, was later called as a witness before the committee.

## NEUTRAL LIFE CONTROLS MANY TRUST COMPANIES.

The inquiry into the Mutual Life Insurance Company was begun. The testimony drawn from an officer of this company showed that the Mutual controlled many trust companies, among them the Morton Trust Company, the Guarantee Trust Company and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

On deposit with these companies the insurance company keeps hundreds of thousands of dollars against which it does not draw.

It was explained that the property of the trust companies meant the property of the insurance company.

The insurance deposits draw 3 per cent interest, and the trust companies pay as high as 20 per cent dividends on the par value of stock, or 5 per cent on the market value.

## OFFICERS SELL SECURITIES TO COMPANIES AT PROFITS.

Frederick Cromwell, treasurer of the Mutual Life, said the company had bought securities from syndicates; that officers of the company also bought securities from the syndicate and received individual profits by selling these bonds to the company.

He did not see that there was any impropriety in the officers going into the syndicate when the company had gone in first.

Mr. Cromwell was still on the stand when the committee adjourned until tomorrow.

## WILLIAM ALEXANDER, SECRETARY OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, WAS THE FIRST WITNESS EXAMINED TODAY.

Mr. Alexander is a brother of former President J. W. Alexander.

After reading several documents, questioning Mr. Alexander was resumed. He said the maturation of the Equitable had been prevented by the suit brought by Francis E. Lord, a stockholder.

## HYDE PLEDGED TO RETURN \$2,500,000 PAID FOR STOCK.

It was brought out that Mr. Hyde had bound himself with Mr. Ryan to return the \$2,500,000 paid for the Equitable stock, provided full delivery was not made at the expiration of the trust.

Mr. Alexander was questioned as to the whereabouts of Thomas D. Jordan, former comptroller of the Equitable. He said he did not know where Mr. Jordan was.

## ON THE SUBJECT OF THE FORMER PRICES OF EQUITABLE STOCK, MR. ALEXANDER SAID IT HAD SOLD AT \$100 A SHARE FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

Recently Marcellus Hartley Dodge had told him he had purchased shares at more than \$200 each. The Hyde stock was sold to Mr. Ryan at approximately \$300 a share.

Questions regarding the relation of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to the Guarantee Trust Company were asked of Frederick Cromwell, treasurer of the Mutual.

## HE SAID THAT EVERY MEMBER OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE MUTUAL, WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF MR. GRANNIS, WAS A STOCKHOLDER IN THIS TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. Cromwell quoted a transaction in which the Mutual had purchased several millions of Cuban bonds, while the Guarantee Trust Company had bought one million dollars worth.

Asked why the Mutual does not purchase all the bonds itself, Mr. Cromwell replied that the insurance company did not wish to assume all the responsibility of possible loss.

## MR. CROMWELL SAID IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS THAT THE MUTUAL, WHICH OWNED NEARLY HALF OF THE TRUST COMPANY'S STOCK, WOULD HAVE LOST THROUGH LOSSES TO THE GUARANTEE TRUST COMPANY. MR. HYDE REPLIED:

"I do not understand what advantage trust companies are to the insurance companies."

Asked to describe the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, \$200,000 worth of whose stock was owned by the Mutual, Mr. Cromwell said it was a small company organized for business in the East Side of New York, and serving to aid the Mutual in buying large stocks of bonds, but that it never paid a dividend.

## CONSTITUENT MEETING. SALARIES ARE SMALL.

Berthel H. White, secretary of the Constituents, said:

Continued on Page Two.

## CAHOKIA BOTTOMS SCHOOL TEACHER BECOMES MILLIONAIRE'S BRIDE

Molly Miller of Edwardsville, Tiring of Pedagogy Goes on Stage, and Leaving It Becomes the Mistress of Millions With a Townhouse and a Yacht as Wedding Gifts—Marries William Henry Peckham.



MRS. WILLIAM HENRY PECKHAM. Of New York City, who was Miss Molly Marcha Miller of Edwardsville.

A production in real life of "The Country Girl" in which Molly the country girl turned out to be Molly the Marchioness, has just been starred in by an Edwardsville girl, with fate calling the prompts and arranging the drops through the shifting changes Miss Molly Marcha Miller has passed from the chrysalis of a tiny country school down in the Cahokia Creek bottoms to a millionaire's mansion in New York City.

Miss Miller is a daughter of the late Mrs. Bernardine Miller of Edwardsville. She was graduated from the High School in June, 1901, and, her mother dying a few months later, Miss Miller turned to teaching. She secured the Post School on the banks of Cahokia Creek, four miles south of town, at the salary of \$25 a month.

This munificent amount did no more than pay board and railroad fare, and Miss Miller determined to cultivate her voice, and after a year of teaching went to Chicago, where she studied hard and sang in church choirs and at concerts. She also studied for the stage, her first engagement being with Ezra Kendall in the "Vinegar Buyer." Last year she was with the "Winsome Winnie" company until just before its appearance at the Garrick, in St. Louis, where her local friends were preparing to give her a warm welcome.

The stage becoming distasteful, she left the company at Louisville and started for New York, having determined to engage in strictly musical lines, they being more to her taste. That was early this year and her friends in Edwardsville had not heard from her until yesterday, when the announcements of her wedding came.

Miss Miller was married at All Angels' Church, New York City, on Friday afternoon, August 12, to William Henry Peckham. The bride wore an exquisite lace gown from Paris. Her wedding present from her sponsor, a mining magnate, who paid the bill for much of the work of constructing buildings is done by patents, and it is claimed that no credit is allowed for their services. Buchanan County pays \$2000 annually for the support of indigent insane in the institution, and attorneys for Davis say the actual cost of keeping them would be reduced fully 25 per cent if the law was observed by the Board of Managers.

It is charged that Doctor Woodson keeps his horses at the institution at the expense of the taxpayers, and that he entertains lavishly and the taxpayers foot the bill. He is also charged that much of the stationery and postage used at the hospital are for his personal and political correspondence.

The petition was prepared by L. J. Eastin, a Folk Democrat who was turned down for member of the Board of Managers by Governor Folk. A vilified attack is made on the Governor in the following paragraph in the petition:

"Faintly had hoped that through the excessive administration under authority of those responsible for the conduct of the Government, these grave abuses, which have been practiced for years would be corrected, promises of which have been so loudly made, and that citizens would be afforded a remedy without being compelled to invoke any extraordinary process of the courts, but so it is, that although new officials have recently been elected these abuses will continue without abatement or correction unless restrained and prevented by the decree of this court."

Doctor C. R. Woodson, superintendent of the hospital, said to-night:

"I deny every charge made, except that I keep some of my own horses at the institution. I have as many as eight or ten horses there at different seasons of the year, but they are used upon the farm, and no charge is made to the State for their service. My horses and carriage are invariably used in conveying members of the Board and others to and from the institution."

"I do not feel aggrieved at Mr. Davis for bringing this suit. He probably thinks he is looking after the taxpayers' interests. He has applied to me several times to parole his brother-in-law, who is a patient at the hospital, but I have refused. His relative has killed a man, and therefore I could not parole him."

Two highwaymen early this morning attacked and beat up Arthur Lesh of No. 1015 Mississippi avenue, at an alley in the rear of No. 2715 Chouteau avenue. Lesh fought them off, and the best they got was the torn half of a \$1 bill, which they grabbed from him.

Lesh followed the footpads, and when about half way up the alley they were stopped by two other men. A general fight ensued. The robbers got away when Policeman Albert Helmholz of the Third District appeared on the scene and arrested Nelson Graham, 13, of No. 143 South Cardinal avenue, and William Berry, 13, of Coleman and North Market streets.

They claim they were attracted by Lesh's cries and went to his assistance. They deny that they had any part in the robbery. Lesh's wound is not serious.

## JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FORCED TO TAKE EXTREME MEASURES TO SUPPRESS RIOTING; HARRIMAN AND ITO ATTACKED BY THE MOB

Police Unable to Quell Disturbances Caused by Popular Indignation Over Result of Treaty of Portsmouth.

## SOLDIERS PATROL STREETS.

Home Minister's Home Is Attacked and Outhouses Are Burned—Komura's Residence Also Is Object of Crowd's Fury.

## AMERICAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Railroad Magnate Stoned While in Company of Ito, Mikado's Confidential Adviser—People Resent Suppression of Facts.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.  
Tokio, Sept. 7.—An imperial ordinance has established martial law in Tokio.

Tokio has been quiet today. General Sakuma, commander of the Tokio garrison, has issued a proclamation warning the populace against disorder.

A mob burned and destroyed ten Christian churches and one mission-house school last night (Wednesday). The people were not injured.

E. H. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has been threatened and the Marquis Ito, President of the Privy Council, has been stoned by the mobs. Neither of them was injured.

HARRIMAN PARTY ATTACKED IN TOKIO.  
The Harriman party had an exciting experience last night while attending and returning from a dinner given by Baron Sone, Minister of Finance. Doctor W. G. Lyle and J. C. McKnight were caught in a crowd on their way to the dinner and were stoned. Doctor Lyle being struck by a missile and slightly hurt.

After the dinner was over a detachment of soldiers escorted the party to the legation. A crowd stopped H. P. Schwerin, vice president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and assaulted his runners, but they did not touch Mr. Schwerin.

Crowds menacing a neighboring police block filled the space in front of the American Legation and hooped and jeered the soldiers escorting the Harriman party, who with fixed bayonets charged the crowd, cleared the street and guarded the legation throughout the night.

The dinner planned by the bank for last night in honor of the Harriman party did not take place owing to the disturbed conditions in the city.

Detached mobs have attacked and demolished and burned all outlying substations. They easily dispersed and disarmed the small guarding forces and the work of destruction was accomplished without serious personal violence. Yelling crowds of sightseers mingled with the rioters filled the main downtown streets.

Detachments of imperial guards were ordered to central parts of the city to assist in protecting Government buildings and preserve order. Blockades were established around the buildings and the public excluded. Street car traffic was suspended in the troublesome districts on account of inability to move cars. The wildest rumors are sweeping through the city. It is impossible to accurately gauge the situation and the extent and seriousness of the crisis.

PRISON BUILDINGS BURNED BY RIOTERS AT CHIBA.  
It is reported that there is rioting at Chiba, a town with a population of 20,000, twenty miles east of Tokio. The prefectural building and the Courthouse are reported to have been burned.

The Government has suspended the further publication of the Niroka, a newspaper printed in Tokio.

FIFTEEN POLICE STATIONS WRECKED BY RIOTERS.  
The destruction of police substations continued till midnight last night. It is impossible to ascertain the exact number destroyed, but it is estimated that fifteen were wrecked. Two of the larger police stations were also destroyed.

The mobs generally prevented damage to adjoining private property by dragging the police blocks into the middle of the street before applying the torch.

Shortly after midnight another attempt was made against the Kokum Shinbun office, but the police dispersed the attackers, killing one of the assailants. The fact that the man was cut in the back angered the crowd, which commanded the arrest of the policeman.

Detachments of national troops, mobilized on account of the war, were called out during the night. The crowds received the soldiers good-naturedly and cheered them. The principal duty of the troops was the protection of the police.

The anger of the crowds was chiefly on account of the suppression of facts.

Chief of Japan's elder statesmen and the Mikado's confidential adviser, who is said to have practically dictated the peace of Portsmouth. His home was attacked by the infuriated Tokio mob yesterday.

MARQUIS HIRIOMUNE ITO.  
E. H. HARRIMAN, the American railroad magnate, who was the object of a Japanese assault in the streets of Tokio.

WOULD DISROBE BEFORE ACCUSERS

Mrs. Folsom Would Permit Men to Witness Supreme Spiritualist Test.

MEDIUM SEEKS VINDICATION.

Miss Preston Who Says She Wrote Spirit Cards Is Principal Witness at Second Day's Session.

Mrs. Josie K. Folsom made a remarkable proposition to the special committee of the National Spiritualists' Association before which she is being tried on the charge of fraudulent "card writing."

At a very dramatic stage of the proceedings the accused medium is reported to have demanded a public test, at which, if necessary, she will permit herself to be disrobed in the presence of men. She is willing to suffer humiliation of a sort which is particularly repellant to feminine nature in order that her own reputation and that of spiritualistic cult, which is regarded by its followers as a religion, may be vindicated.

She is willing to give one of her "card-writing" demonstrations in a large downtown hall or in one of the theaters, the doors of which are to be thrown open so that all who may desire to do so may attend. She insists that her sentence be given under what are known as "absolute test conditions," and she is willing to go even further than the usual requirements of such a test.

The conditions specify that she shall be completely disrobed in the presence of a committee of disinterested persons before she goes upon the stage. This is to prevent the possibility that she may have chemicals or apparatus concealed about her clothing. Women mediums have frequently gone through this test, but the committee heretofore have always been composed of women.

One of Mrs. Folsom's followers said yesterday that if the committee of three men now conducting the trial of Mrs. Folsom should desire to do so they would be permitted to be present throughout the entire test, including the preliminary search for concealed paraphernalia.

Miss Ella Preston was the principal witness at yesterday's session. She reiterated her charge previously made before the State Association, that she had written some of the cards which were alleged to have been developed at some of Mrs. Folsom's meetings. She said that she regarded Mrs. Folsom as a great medium, but that certain trickery had been resorted to in the "card-writing" tests.

Other witnesses told of circumstances which led them to believe that the cards "developed" by Mrs. Folsom were not the work of spirits. The total will be continued this morning.



E. H. HARRIMAN, the American railroad magnate, who was the object of a Japanese assault in the streets of Tokio.

BANK CLEARINGS SHOW STEADINESS

Trade in St. Louis Is Just as Large as During World's Fair—Great Advance Made in Last Few Years.

Statistics of the Clearing-house show that the transactions among the banks this year reach a total as large as that of last year, when local business was stimulated by World's Fair conditions.

Making conservative estimates of the monthly clearings for the rest of the year, it appears probable, if not reasonably certain, that the aggregate for the whole of this year will be somewhat in excess of that of 1904. The totals for the two years will be so nearly alike, if this year's do not surpass last year's, as to prove that the extraordinary program of last year is permanently maintained.

This year's clearings, from January 1 to September 7, aggregate \$28,507,541. By month they are: January, \$2,812,122; February, \$2,228,100; March, \$2,575,775; April, \$2,225,250; May, \$2,979,000; June, \$3,127,720; July, \$3,000,000; August, \$2,124,000; September, \$2,855,221.

Estimating the clearings for the rest of this year at \$22,000,000 per month, the total clearings at the end of the year would be \$2,750,000, or about \$2,000,000 larger than last year.

The meaning of this record is conveyed by a comparison of last year's clearings with those of 1904. The 1904 clearings were \$2,750,000, an amount \$2,000,000 less than the increase last year of \$2,750,000. The clearings of 1905 are \$2,000,000 larger than those of 1904, and \$2,000,000 greater than those of 1906.

The clearings, being the interchange among banks, denote the volume of local business done. They do not show the total amount of local business, but only a large part of it. Yet they are the measure of the activity of the local business.

The clearings of this year indicate that St. Louis has had a new and lasting commercial standard.